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J.D. POWER

No--Just A Study Of Espionage

A School For Spies At FSU?

By RICK TUTTLE
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TALLAHASSEE — The rumor that Florida State University is running a school for spies is unfounded.

But it is true the university's expanding criminology and corrections program has started an elite course in "international crime control and counter-espionage."

"No, we don't teach the tricks of spying," said Dr. Stephen Schafer in good English that carries a tinge of his Hungarian background. "The course is primarily devoted to two police sys-



tems: INTERPOL, the international police organizations, and the Soviet police system; both the ordinary police and the secret police."

Dr. Vernon Fox, who heads the program, had no trouble finding students interested in the course. More than 200 tried to sign up but only 18 of the top students were admitted to the seminar-style class.

DR. SCHAFER joined the FSU faculty last August after escaping from his native Hungary to England. He is a lawyer and taught criminology at the University of Budapest. While in Hungary he served as a representative to the Commission Internationale Penale and Penitenciarie before

the commission merged with the United Nations.

"How does the Soviet spy system rank with our own?"

"I would say the Soviet spy network is superior to that of the United States," Dr. Schafer said. "But I don't see the cause of better teaching of methods. They're about it in a different way. We must consider that even in having the Soviet Union as an ally, otherwise he would not get a passport. Espionage has always been a central problem with the Russians. It has always existed."

When a spy gets his passport — equivalent to a diploma — he isn't a greenhorn.

"THE SOVIET" spy courses are very long compared with ours," Dr. Schafer said. "I

haven't taken one but I know something about them. A student spends 10 to 15 years in study before he is commissioned and leaves the country. He is completely prepared for his job."

Dr. Schafer said he had no idea whether Rudolph Abel was actually Russia's No. 1 spy.

"I don't know that much about the Abel case," he said. "He did have an opinion. However, on Francis Gary Powers, the U.S. U2 pilot who served two years in a Soviet prison for spying."

Nikita Khrushchev quickly called Powers a spy. And although he was hired by — and still works for — the Central Intelligence Agency, many citizens still wonder how Powers should be classed. Was he a spy as Khrushchev claims or was he on a military reconnaissance mission that could not be classed spying.

"I would have to say Powers was a spy," Dr. Schafer said. "Of course my opinion is based only on newspaper accounts. But since the U.S. is not at open war with the Soviet Union, I would call it spying."

He added: "But the Soviet attitude — indignant — was wholly unfounded."

He said the Russian bitterness was just for propaganda purposes. It is spying all it can in the U.S. right now.

DR. SCHAFER said the primary international police problem today is narcotics traffic. The import and export of prostitutes is on the decline.

The aim of the course is to present the entire picture of the international police operation and the mechanics of the Soviet spy system.

Students are not taught how to make plastic bombs, but they are taught to defend themselves better in the future when faced with Soviet espionage.

The course is one of the first in the nation on a college campus.